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Is not possible without a well-constructed range. Worn-out, fuel-wasting ranges, are not only extravagant with fuel and flour, but fray the nerves and temper of the good housewife, causing unnecessary discord in the home. The perfect baker (with very little fuel, too), includes every modern convenience and improvement, and is produced by the makers of the Genuine ROUND OAK stoves. It is known as the "Round Oak Chief," the range with a character.

Built to last a lifetime, easy to clean, pleasing to the eye, oversize (see us use the yardstick) it exclusively offers a reservoir that will heat the water quickly and perfectly, and permit you to bake at the same time.

The careful selection of your range will surely make this your final choice. It has our hearty recommendation. Ask to see it and ask us to show you why it will give you a lifetime of service with a marked saving of fuel and at the same time combine, within itself, every possible improvement.

GEO. A. LOWE COMPANY

## DESPERATE FIGHT ACROSS A RIVER

Havre, Sept. 15.—To the story of the battle of the Marne must be added that of the Aisne river crossing, which was on a scale such as never before has been seen in the world.

The time was Saturday evening and the moment had arrived when the fleeing host was to be saved a stand of some sort must be made. The enemy gathered hurriedly together for a great effort on the heights that overlook the river. He had his guns in place and his men ready when our troops and those of our ally reached the south bank of the river.

Clearly it was essential to the allies that the crossing should be made if the great pursuit was to be continued and the hard-won victory pressed home. Consider what the attack meant. The river was swollen and running swiftly after the recent heavy rains. Bridges must be built under a withering fire. They must be maintained undamaged. They must be crossed and all vantage points were held by men rendered desperate, fighting for their very lives.

It was a terrible prospect, but it did not daunt our splendid forces. The attack began on Sunday morning with all the dash and dash which characterized the great struggle of the week before. Our guns were brought up and placed in position and a terrific duel opened; for so long as the German artillery remained unassailed the hope of effecting a passage was slight indeed.

From what I heard, and fortune has favored me in this respect, that wrangle of great guns was an inspiring business—a combat of titans. Over the valley shells screamed hour after hour, doing fierce execution on both sides, but our gunners held to their posts in a manner that evoked the wonder and admiration of all who witnessed it.

I have heard doubts expressed as to whether the events of the last week may not have exhausted the endurance of these warriors and rendered them incapable of continuing the pursuit—an unworthy fear. Victory had fired our men, just as reverses stiffened them. Far from showing any sign of weariness, they are difficult to hold back. "Keep the enemy on the run" is the watchword of the whole force.

But what a task that of bridging a great river. The crossings are at Attichy, at Vic and close to Amberly, between Compigne and Soissons, so far as the course of the center is concerned.

One may imagine that the slow stern work of bringing big pontoons into position and launching them would be difficult under favorable circumstances. Now it might seem almost impossible. The engineers labor doggedly under a fire that eats into their numbers as the day grows old. Over on the north bank the enemy's guns are being hushed as the fiercest hours of combat are passed.

One by one the great pontoons are

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

## TREMENDOUS IS FIGHT AT AISNE

Allies May Be On Defensive—Crown Prince's Army Is in Danger.

Paris, Sept. 17, 7 a. m.—The rear guard action, supposed at first to be intended as a check to pursuit and to facilitate the retreat of the mass of the armies of Generals Von Kluck and Von Buelow, has developed into what will probably be called in history the battle of Aisne. Whether the Germans found it necessary or advisable to turn and engage in a general action, this great battle wages fiercely and rivals in importance the battle of the Marne.

The war office says that the French have not flinched at any point. This sounds as if they were on the defensive and this might be so in view of the strength of the position the Germans occupy. The official communication Sunday said that the French and English had crossed the Aisne. If so they have the river at their back, while the Germans are strongly entrenched on the heights of Laon and Rheims and their right protected by the Oise and the Aisne at Nogon. The undetermined element in this fight is the allies' right which is in pursuit of the crown prince's army. All reports indicate that the latter is quite as demoralized as was Von Kluck's army and is suffering equally from lack of provisions and ammunition. While Von Kluck has no doubt received what he needs in this respect, it is doubtful if the crown prince has.

The issue of the battle may depend on what condition the crown prince reaches the frontier and whether he can make a stand and prevent the allies from turning the German flank. Some of the military experts still think that the Germans hope by this action only to check the onrush of the allies and that later they will take up the defensive on the Namur line. There was credit even for a rumor current yesterday that Emperor Wilhelm had ordered General Von Kluck not to resist in France and that he was ready to listen to offers of peace through Pope Benedict XV or President Wilson, but the steady stream of wounded coming from the front seems to disprove this and indicates that the battle will be to a finish.

## EYES TROUBLE YOU?

TRY THIS SIMPLE RECIPE.

We all know some home remedy for our minor troubles, and by the use of these remedies many a doctor's bill is saved and doubtless many a life. How few know what to do when their eyes become tired and ache, or feel dry and inflamed from abuse and overuse? In the morning your eyes feel rough or itchy, or you feel as if you could not read. What do you do? Most of us rush off and get glasses (perhaps at some cheap optician where no skill is used in fitting our eyes), which we very often do not need at all. Thousands are wearing glasses who do not need them. They might better discard and other thousands can, with a little care, probably save the need of glasses. Here is a free receipt that may be relied upon to give comfort and to help the eyes of some people; it is harmless and has the enthusiastic endorsement of thousands who have used it.

5 Grains Optina (1 tablet). 2 Ounces Water.

Use as an eye wash night and morning, or oftener if possible. It makes most eyes feel fine, quickly relieves irritation, brightens the eyes and sharpens the vision. Many who have used it no longer need the need of glasses. Many who have been told that they will soon be obliged to wear them get the Optina tablets from your nearest drug store, or your nearest druggist and prepare the solution at your own home.—Advertisement.

## BELGIANS TELL OF WAR HORRORS

Washington, Sept. 16.—A resume of the findings of the Belgian commission of inquiry appointed by the king of the Belgians to investigate the alleged atrocities committed by German troops by the Belgian legation here was made public today after the report had been presented to President Wilson.

The findings were grouped under the headings of "The Atrocities at Linsmeau and Orsmet," "The Massacre of Aerschot" and "The Destruction of Louvain." The summary follows:

German cavalry occupying the village of Linsmeau were attacked by some Belgian troops and two German soldiers were killed. The massacre of Aerschot was committed by German troops by the Belgian legation here was made public today after the report had been presented to President Wilson.

During the night of August 10 German cavalry entered Vein in great numbers. The inhabitants were asleep. Without provocation the Germans fired on Mr. DeGlimme's house and broke it up. They destroyed furniture and looted valuables. They burned his barn, hay, corn stacks, implements, cattle and his farmyard. They carried off Mme. DeGlimme, half nude, to a place two miles away. She was then released, and as she fled, was fired upon, without being hit, however. Her husband was carried to a point in another direction and fired upon. He is dying. The same troops sacked and burned the house of a railway watchman.

Farmer Jef Dierckx of Neerhespen

is an eyewitness to the following atrocities committed by German cavalry at Orsmet and Neerhespen on August 10, 11 and 12.

An old man had his arm cut in three longitudinal slices, he was then hanged head downward and burned alive. Young girls were attacked and little children outraged at Orsmet, and mutilated in too horrible to describe, were inflicted on other inhabitants. Prisoners were hanged, while others were tied to telegraph poles and shot.

Wounded Man Killed. After an engagement at Haelen, Commandant Van Damme was so severely wounded that he was lying prone on his back. He was murdered by German infantry firing their revolvers into his mouth.

Numerous wounded and unarmed soldiers were ill-treated or killed by German troops, and in different places doctors and nurses and ambulances were fired upon.

At times the Germans went into battle with a Belgian flag. While digging trenches and with the white flag hoisted, Belgian soldiers were set upon by Germans and shot.

Another time, near a fort at Loncin, a group of German infantry hoisted the white flag, and when the Belgian soldiers approached them to take them prisoners they were fired upon at close range.

Aerschot Tragedy.

Aerschot, a town of 8000 inhabitants, was invested by the Germans in the morning of August 19. No Belgian troops remained behind. No sooner had the Germans entered the town when they began shooting several inoffensive civilians. In the evening, claiming that a superior German officer had been shot by the son of the burgomaster, or, according to another version of their story, that a conspiracy had been hatched against the German commandant by the burgomaster and his family, the Germans took hold of every man in the city, carrying them, fifty at a time, to a distance from the town. There they grouped them in lines of four men, made them run ahead of them and fired upon them, killing them afterward with their bayonets. More than forty men were found thus massacred.

They pillaged the whole town, taking from private residences all they could lay their hands on. The following morning they took three men out to resist, three whom they had arrested the previous evening and leading them outside the city, shot them. Among these were the burgomaster of the town, Mr. Telemaans, his 15-year-old son, and his brother.

Three Days of Pillage.

Then they compelled the remaining villagers to dig holes to bury their victims. For three whole days they continued to pillage and set fire to everything in their way.

About 150 inhabitants of Aerschot are supposed to have thus perished. The largest part of the city was destroyed. Five times the Germans tried to set fire to the big church, having sacked the interior of its contents. The town records were destroyed or carried away.

It must be borne in mind that the civil population of Aerschot had been repeatedly warned by their burgomaster not to offer any resistance or to commit any hostile act toward the invaders. They, the Germans, shot upon the fleeing citizens, set fire to private homes and sacked them. They wanted to make the victimized citizens declare that they, themselves, had set fire to their homes. Everywhere along the road of the German march the same horrors were visible. The witness mentions the names of eighteen persons who, to his knowledge, were massacred at Aerschot.

The German army penetrated into Louvain after having set fire to the surrounding towns and villages.

From the moment of their entrance into the city they requisitioned lodging and food for their troops. They entered every private bank and looted its reserve. They entered private residences and sacked and pillaged them, and indulged in orgies of all kinds.

They took hostages. All of the prominent men of the city were detained. Women were attacked and ill-treated by the soldiers.

Previous to the German invasion, the whole city had been warned repeatedly not to offer any resistance to the German troops, or to oppose hostile acts. More than that, all arms belonging to civilians, down to fencing foils, had been ordered deposited several days previously in the city hall, and there was not a weapon found on any civilian.

On August 25 an engagement took place in the neighborhood of Louvain between German and Belgian troops. The Germans, repulsed and pursued by the Belgian troops, retreated toward Louvain in full panic. Many witnesses testify that at that moment the German garrison at Louvain was erroneously informed that Belgians were entering the city. Immediately the German garrison stationed at Louvain withdrew toward the station, where they clashed with their own troops, which were being pursued by the Belgians. Everything seems to point to the fact that a contact took place.

From that moment, pretending that the Belgian civilians had fired upon German troops, the Germans began bombardment until 10 o'clock that night. At the place where the affair started not a single body was found of a civilian, proving that the population had not participated in the shooting.

The houses which had not taken fire were set ablaze by rockets with which the German soldiers were supplied. The largest part of the city of Louvain, especially the "Haute Ville," that is to say, the part comprising the modern houses, the cathedral of St. Peter, the university halls with the old and famous library of the university, its manuscripts, its collections and scientific institutions, its theatre and many more buildings, were at that time consumed by flames.

The fire continued for several days. Numerous corpses of civilians covered the streets and squares. An eyewitness testified that in one place he counted more than fifty charred bodies; many persons who had taken refuge in their cellars trying to escape, and falling into the furnace of the blazing city.

The fire started a little above the American college; the city is entirely destroyed, with the exception of the city hall and the station. The fire continued for days and, far from

trying to stop it, the Germans seemed on the contrary trying to feed it by throwing straw into it. The cathedral and the theatre were consumed by the flames and fell into ruins. The library of the university also is destroyed. The town resembles an old city in ruins, in the midst of which drunken soldiers were carousing, carrying around bottles of wines and liquors—the officers themselves were installed in arm chairs drinking like their own men.

The procedure of the Germans seems to be the same everywhere—first of all they requisition food and drink of which they partake to the point of drunkenness. Then they begin to shoot wildly from the windows of abandoned houses, declaring that the inhabitants have fired upon them. Then the firing and shooting scenes begin and murder, and especially pillage and acts of cold cruelty are witnessed, neither age nor sex is respected. When they claim to know the perpetrator of the deed they allege, the Germans do not content themselves with executing summarily the culprit—they wreak their vengeance on the whole town. After a first massacre, somewhat at random, they shut the men in the churches and order the women to go back to their homes and leave the door open.

In several instances the civilians were sent to Germany, to be compelled there, it seems, to labor in the fields, as was done in the days of slavery.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y. August 18, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen directors of the company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both preferred and common) will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, September 14, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, October 14, 1914.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

—Advertisement.

## TERRIBLE LOSSES IN LATE FIGHTING

London, Sept. 17, 10:50 a. m.—Along a ninety-mile front, the German armies are at bay and the allies are occupying a ledge across the river Aisne which was won after one of the most spectacular and thrilling river crossings ever made by an attacking force under fire.

For the last two days there have been sporadic attacks from both sides along this line but, according to admissions from the rival headquarters, they have not produced any definite results. Both sides have suffered enormously during the last week and the present pause undoubtedly is being used to bring up reinforcements and supplies.

Petrograd reports that the flower of the German corps detached for service in east Prussia are again hurrying back to the western front and Stockholm learns that General Von Hindenburg, flushed with victory against the Russians in the east, Prussian frontier, has been urgently summoned to command the western army.

Something of the horrors of modern warfare is indicated by the hesitancy with which the authorities discussed the terrible losses marking the progress of the armies from the Marne to the Aisne. The stories are told with great restraint but with enough graphic details to make even military men shudder.

The terribly battered second Austrian army is safe under the guns of Przemyel, but with the Russians only 19 miles away. Desperate efforts probably will be made to form a junction with the fourth Austrian army with the idea of reorganizing with Cracow as the base.

The Russians have crossed the river San and are hammering away at the retreating Austro-German forces. Despite their unprecedented losses, the forces of the Germanic allies seem to retain their fighting organization and if they gain Cracow they may prevent the Russian right from making a march on Berlin from Warsaw.

The Petrograd military critics express the belief that the Germans, having recognized the strategic importance of east Prussian operations, will detach their army away from

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that region and begin a march on Warsaw thus forestalling a Russian offensive on Berlin from that direction.

The position at Grodek, 16 miles west of Lemberg, occupied by the Russians is of great natural strength and provides an ideal operating base. In case of a counter attack it can be easily defended.

The Servians and Montenegrins, continuing their campaign in Bosnia and Herzegovina and well within these provinces and are optimistically planning a march on Budapest.

—Advertisement.

GENERAL WAS ILL IN BED WHEN CAPTURED

Bordeaux, Sept. 16, 7:50 p. m.—Another version of the capture of the German general Friese, who is said to have attempted suicide, is given by the Troyes correspondent of the Temps.

"General Friese, who commanded the Twenty-fifth brigade of artillery," the correspondent says, "was ill in bed with an attack of stomach trouble when the German infantry which should have supported his brigade retreated and later was surrounded by French cavalry and compelled to surrender."

"General Friese, on learning this, stabbed himself twice in the stomach. French soldiers later found the wounded officer and brought him to the hospital in Troyes."

## T. A. DE VINE

Candidate Republican Nomination for Sheriff. Primaries September 17. Convention September 19.

—Advertisement.

GERMAN SIEGE GUNS INEFFECTIVE IN THE FIELD

By GERALD MORGAN.

Paris, Sept. 16.—From my observation of the German siege guns in action at Soissons I judge that their value is limited to two points. First, every gun can be drawn about anywhere, even over muddy roads, which is a novelty for eleven-inch howitzers. Secondly, their armor-piercing quality undoubtedly must work havoc with the steel and concrete of a permanent fort, while the explosion, limited to a radius of twenty yards, causes, even in the open, concussion of the brain to one close by.

I therefore judge that in a steel and concrete permanent position their effect on the soldiers must be terrible. This bears out what Lieutenant Guyer told me in Brussels—that some Belgians in the Liege forts went crazy. But so far as shooting in the open is concerned, the French laugh at these monstrous German weapons and say they can do no more damage than their own little field guns. Of course, they blow big holes in the roads, but the French repair them easily.

TOO MUCH CHAMPAGNE CAUSED GERMAN DEFEAT

By C. F. BERTELLI.

Paris, Sept. 16, 5 p. m.—Judging

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is a partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 16th day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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from the heavy traffic of trains bearing wounded and prisoners from the north and east, the battle now progressing everywhere along the front is extremely violent. Hundreds of wounded passed around Paris during the night to Noy-sie-Sec and other centers.

Persons arriving on these trains say that both the opposing armies are fighting desperately. Neither has any marked advantage as yet.

Senator Leon Bourgeois, accompanied by Dr. Pechadre, has just returned from a tour of Champagne. The invaders, he declared, burned pillaged and devastated everything in sight.

German soldiers who were finding plenty of champagne in every cellar in that district got terribly drunk. In many cases hundreds of them were found in a hopeless condition by French troops and were decimated or taken prisoners.

The German losses on the Marne were enormous, Senator Bourgeois states.

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you will save money if you buy your coal from ASAF FARR COAL CO., 156 24th St.

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Franklin Kent Gifford, author of "The Democratic Rhine-Maid," is a Unitarian minister and has had charge for several years of the historic First Parish church in Sandwich, Mass., that was founded in 1638.

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